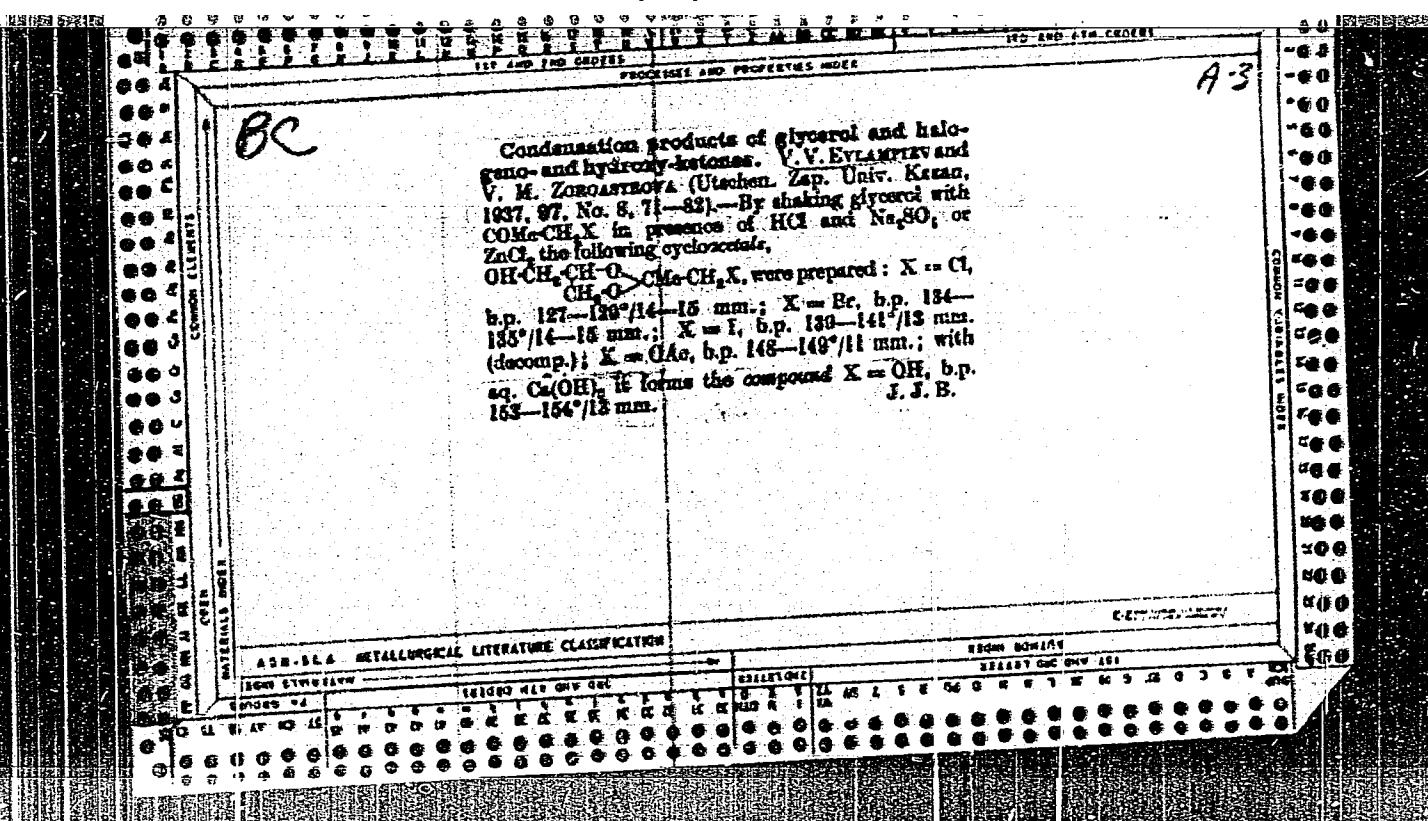
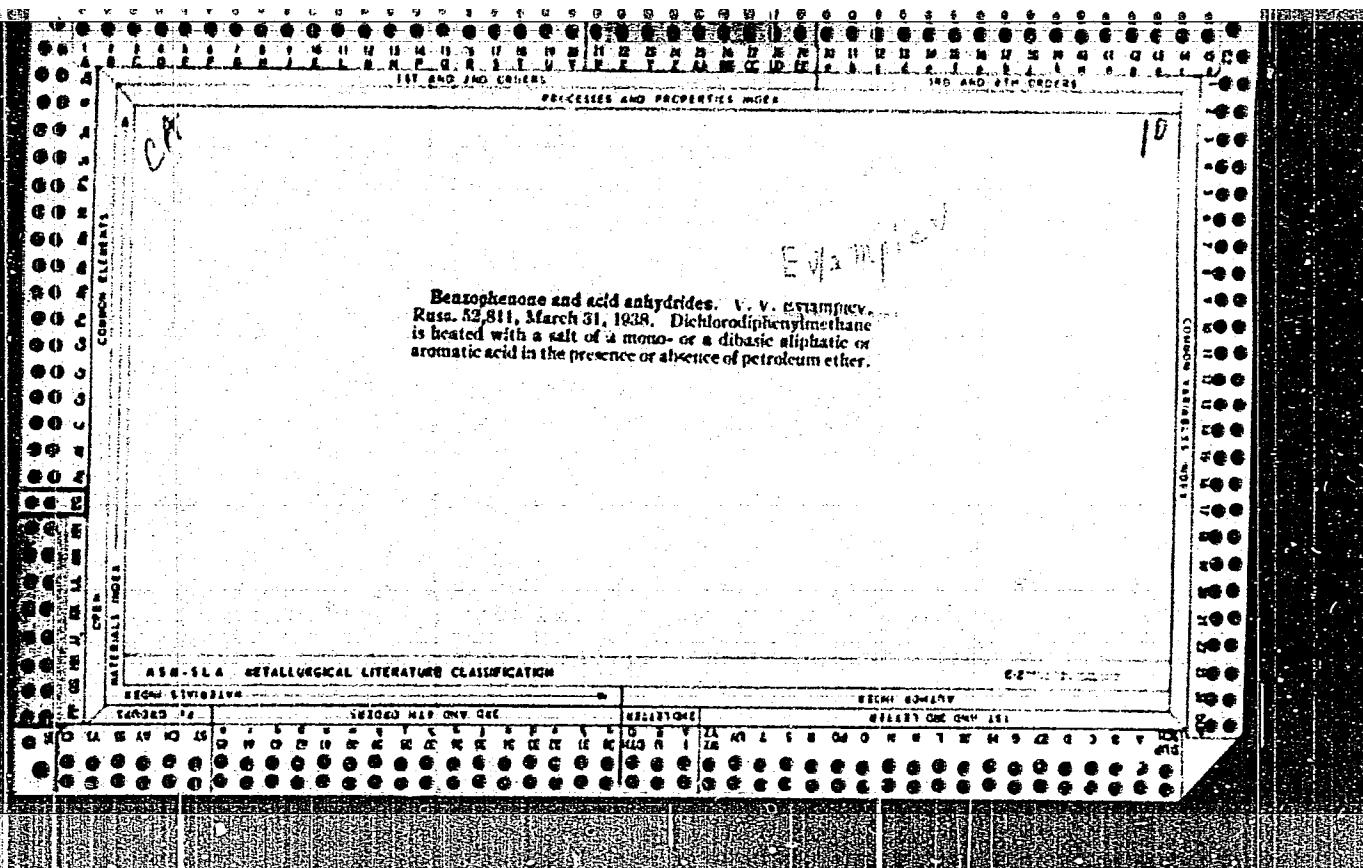


Cyclic ketals. I. Condensation products of glycerol with halocetones and acetol. V. V. Kostylev, J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 7, 234-4 (1937); cf. C. A. 31, 5310, and preceding abstract. The investigation of the cyclic acetals and ketals and their stereoisomers was begun with the condensation of glycerol (I) with substituted acetones by a modified Fischer method (Ber. 28, 1160 (1905)). A mixt. of I with 2 parts of a ketone (except with  $\text{CICH}_2\text{COMe}$ ) and a catalyst was shaken in a stable emulsion, and, after 10-12 hr., the catalyst was extd. with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and filtered. The  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  residue was vacuum-distd. for sepn. from unaltered I. Anhyd. I (10 g.) with 50 g.  $\text{MeCOCH}_2\text{Cl}$ , 1% HCl and 4 g.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$

was shaken for 12 hrs., the HCl was removed with  $\text{PhCO}_2$  and filtered, giving 45.5% (10 g.) chloroacetylidenecyclohexanone, m.p. 127.8°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.2750, d<sub>25</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.2670, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.609, M. R. p. 30.02 (calcd. 32.89). The  $\text{Br}$  compd. (78.8% yield) was m.p. 133.4°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.2630, d<sub>25</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.2492, M. R. p. 40.54 (calcd. 40.26). The  $\text{I}$  compd. (61% yield), b.p. 130-117°, contaminated by I. Acetylchlorocyclohexanone, m.p. 43.81 (calcd. 43.4), was treated in 41% yield from acetol acetate with HCl and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and in 57% yield with HCl and  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ . This hydrolyzed with  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  gave hydroxycyclohexanone, b.p. 153°, d<sub>25</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.2173, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4636, M. R. p. 33.67 (calcd. 34.04). The structure of these compds. is being investigated. Fifteen references. Chas. Blane

100 AND 1000 CHEMICALS PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		100 AND 1000 CHEMICALS PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CHEMICAL ELEMENT	CHEMICAL ELEMENT	CHEMICAL ELEMENT	CHEMICAL ELEMENT
A-3		A-3	
<p><i>BC</i></p> <p>Reaction between dichlorodiphenylmethane and salts of organic acids as a method of preparation of anhydrides of organic acids. V. V. EVLAMPIEV and N. P. GUDANOV (Utschen. Zap. Univ. Kazan, 1937, 87, №. 8, 55-60). - <math>\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2</math> on warming with <math>\text{AgOAc}</math> without solvent to 100° or on mixing with <math>\text{AgOAc}</math> in light petroleum at room temp. gives <math>\text{COPh}_2</math> and <math>\text{Ac}_2\text{O}</math>, presumably through the unstable ester <math>\text{COPh}_2(\text{OAc})_2</math>. The yield is high. Analogous reactions are also possible with <math>\text{NaOAc}</math>, <math>\text{PrO}_2\text{Na}</math>, <math>\text{NaOBz}</math>, <math>(\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2\text{Na}</math>, and <math>\text{Na palmitate}</math>. <math>\text{CPh}_2\text{Cl}_2</math> and <math>\text{HCO}_2\text{Na}</math> give <math>\text{COPh}_2</math>, <math>\text{HCO}_2\text{H}</math>, <math>\text{HCl}</math>, etc. J. J. B.</p>			
ASA-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
1959-60		1960-61	
SEARCHED MAY 1961		SEARCHED MAY 1961	
REFINED		REFINED	
SERIALIZED		SERIALIZED	
INDEXED		INDEXED	
FILED		FILED	





SHAPIRO, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, D.V.; MOSINA, T.S., inzh.; YEVLAMPIYeva, V.M., inzh.; KASHINTSEVA, L.N., inzh., red.; BLIZEEVSKIY, L.A., inzh., red.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.M., inzh., red.; KHARITONOV, A.B., inzh., red.; GLINKA, N.T., inzh., red.; KHISIN, R.I., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[General engineering norms for cutting conditions and time for use in the technical standardization of machining on lathes; lot production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniya i vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na tokarnykh stankakh; seriiroe proizvodstvo. Moskva: Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 224 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. Tsentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya Tsentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro).
3. Tsentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Mikhaylov, Mosina, Yevlampiyeva).
4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye byuro tekhnicheskikh normativov (for Kashintseva, Blizhevskiy).
5. Stankozavod im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Serебряков).
6. Moskovskiy stankostroitel'nyy zavod (for Kharitonov).
7. Vsesoyuznyy proektno-tehnologicheskiy institut Tyazhmash (for Glinka).

(Metal cutting) (Lathes)

SHAPIRO, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, D.V., inzh.; MOSINA, T.S., inzh.; YEVLAMPIYEVA,  
V.M., red.; SHANDLER, K.S., inzh.; SOROKINA, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[General engineering time norms for technical standardization of operations on lathes; small lot and piece production] Obshcheshma-shinostritel'nye normativy vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia robot na tokarnykh stankakh; melkoseriinoe i edinichnoe proizvodstvo. Moscow, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 152 p.

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. Tsentral'noye byuro promyshlennyykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya Tsentral'nogo byuro promyshlennyykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro). 3. Tsentral'noye byuro promyshlennyykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institut truda (for Mikhaylov, Mosina, Yevlampieva, Shandler). (Turning)

~~C.B.E.E.~~ YEVANNIKOV, L.M.

20

Nickel plate free from pinholes. 11. S. Neiman. Trans. *Electrochim. Ind.*, *Part*, 1939, No. 1, Sec. Met. No. 1, 3-23.—When a pure electrolytic copper- $\text{Ni}$  plate or  $\text{NiSO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  is used, the chief cause for pinholes in  $\text{Ni}$  plate are poor prep. of the cathode surface and the wrong pH. Nonsporous deposits firmly bounded to the steel are obtained if, in cleaning, the degreased cathode surface is dipped in  $\text{HCl}$  of 20° Bé. (addn. of 5%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  is desirable) for 10 min. before plating. Optimum conditions for electrolysis are:  $\text{NiSO}_4$ , 250;  $\text{NiCl}_2$ , 8;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , 30 and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 1000 g./l.; pH, 1.5-2.0; cathode c. d., 15-20 amp./sq. dm., temp., 45-50°. The peripheral speed of the cathode should be 05.0 cm./min. If a stationary cathode is used, the electrolyte should be stirred. Presence of  $\text{Cu}$  in excess of 0.1 g./l. causes dark nodules in the deposit. Fe above 1 g./l. and Cd above 0.5 g./l. tend to produce hard and cracking deposits. With 1 to 100 g./l. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$ , mat but silver-white deposits are obtained. The min. thickness above which pinholes were not observed was 20  $\mu$ . B. Z. Kamatchi

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十一

**ABU-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

YEVLRANNIKOV, W.M.

<sup>4</sup>Gold-Plated Nickel Wire. N. P. Matrosova and L. M. Svetlichnyuk [Trans. Leningrad Indus. Inst., 1888, (Sect. Met.), (1), 83-98; C. Abs., 1941, 28, 3534].—[In Russian.] Clean the wire with lime or soda powder, wash with water and degrease cathodically in a 15% caustic soda solution for 2-3 minutes with a c.e.t. of 20 amp./dm.<sup>2</sup>. Wash with water and gall in a cyanide bath with gold 5-10 and free potassium cyanide 30 gram./litre. Plate with c.e.t. 5-10 amp./dm.<sup>2</sup> at 70°-80° C. for 1 hr., using gold anodes and without stirring. The gold deposit is 2  $\mu$  thick at 100% current efficiency. After this preliminary plate wash in water and plate to the required thickness in gold 25 and free hydrochloric acid 10 gram./litre, c.e.t. 300 amp./dm.<sup>2</sup>, 70° C., 0.7 v., platinum anodes and without stirring. Wash the wire in water and treat for 3 minutes in a muffle furnace at 900° C.

## **ENTOMOLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

YEVLANNIKOV, L. M.

USSR, Chemistry - Nickel

Apr 51

\*Prob., the Electrochemical Properties of Nickel,  
Yu. V. Yevlannikov, L. M. Yevlannikov, Leningrad Poly-  
tech. Inst. Lenin M. I. Kalinin

"Zhur. . . him" Vol. XXV, No 4, pp 483-494

Anal. electrolytic (I) and smelted (II) Ni shows H  
content in I is partly driven off at 400-500°C,  
partly at 600-1,000°; H in II only 400-500 X-ray  
photographs of I show solid soln of varying compn;  
which show similarity to pure Ni. Electrode

USSR, Chemistry - Nickel (Contd)

Apr 51

Note: a. show I to have high passivity, II to be  
less so.  
b. Proves: H in solid penetration  
soln in form of protons, increasing passiv-  
ity in II is atomic, not affecting  
in properties.

180T32

1. ANALYSIS  
2. PROPERTIES  
3. INDUSTRIAL USES

YUR'YEV, B.P.; YEVLANNIKOV, L.M.

Some properties of amalgam electrodes and hydrogen super-tension  
on sodium amalgams. Trudy LPI no.188:249-256 '57. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Amalgams) (Electrolysis)

YEVLANOV, A. i IVANOVA, N.

Modern lighting for apartments. Zhil.-komm. khoz. 13 no.2:24b-25 '63.  
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Rabotniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo svetotekhnicheskogo  
instituta.

(Electric lighting)

LEVINA, L.Ye., inzh.; LEVINA, A.D., inzh.; YEVLANOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Results of the work of the Central Art and Technology Council attached to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lighting Engineering. Svetotekhnika 8 no.6:27-28 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Electric lighting)

*EVLANOV, G. A.*

Dithizone colorimetric micromethod for the determination of lead. G. A. Evlanov. Nauch. Zapiski Inst. Naukogo Kkspalitza im. Plekhanova 1938, No. 1, 131-5; Khim. Referat. Zkr. 2, No. 3, 71-2 (1939).—The following colorimetric micromethod for the detn. of Pb is based on the method of Hellmut Fischer and Grete Leopold (C. A. 28, 2205). To a soln. contg.  $Pb^{+2}$  and Rochelle salt add  $NH_4OH$  in excess, and ext. in a separatory funnel several times with a soln. of dithizone in  $CCl_4$ . Treat the  $CCl_4$  ext. with ac. KCN soln. to get the excess dithizone into the aq. phase. Wash the soln. of the pure dithizone compd., destroy the Pb complex with HCl (1:1) and after dilg. with more  $CCl_4$ , examine the green soln. in a Dubosc colorimeter. From the quantity of dithizone found the amt. of Pb contained with it is detd. The method can be used in the presence of the alkali and the alk. earth metals which do not give complexes with dithizone. The heavy metals (Zn, Ni, Fe, Cu, Hg, Bi, Sr, Ag) are converted into complex cyanides prior to the treatment w/ the dithizone. By this method 200 to 10  $\mu$  of Pb can be detd. which makes it suitable for examin. of food products.  
W. R. Heun

## AFR-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REF ID: A676314

EX-111111

1924 434479  
EX-111111 and QW-311

YEVLANOV, G. A.

Dissertations: "An Investigation of the Thermal Dissociation of Crystal Hydrates and Crystal Ammoniates of Certain Groups of Mineral Salts." Dr Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of National Economy imeni G. V. Plekhanov, 25 Jun 54. (Vechernaya Moskva, Moscow, 16 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

IEVLANOV, G.A.

Thermal dissociation of nickel chloride hexaammoniate and hexahydrate.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:3-7 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskaya vysshaya partiynaya shkola, kafedra promyshlennoy  
tekhnologii.

(Nickel compounds) (Thermochemistry)

[REDACTED] SWF # 190644-AST-LRM, T  
ACCESS ID# MR: AP3002403

S/0153/63/006/002/0341/0343

AUTHOR: Teylanoev, G. A.; Saf'yanova, N. Ya.

TITLE: Thermal stability of the ion-exchange resin KY-1

SOURCE: IVUZ Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 341-347

KEY WORDS: thermal stability KY-1 resin, stoichiometric property, KY-1 ion-exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The object of this investigation is to study the thermal properties of synthetic ion-exchange resin KY-1 by a thermogrraphic method with a quantitative analysis of the decomposition products and autoclave investigation, with a more detailed evaluation of the effect of these factors on the ion-exchange capacity. As a result of the differential thermometry of the ion-exchange resin KY-1 the thermal

Case 1/2

SESSION NO. APPROX.

thermal effect on the ion exchange capacity was also studied. It was found that after thermal dehydration the resin ion-exchange capacity is not affected. However, the ion exchange capacity of resin in an air-dry state in water solution at various temperatures (from 25°C to 100°C) its capacity decreases from a maximum capacity of 3420 mg-equiv. of NaOH per 1 g of resin. The capacity of resin is reduced to a temperature of 100°C is equal to zero.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

which is subjected to a temperature of 7 to 270C is equal to zero. Orig. art.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznaya partiynaya shkola Kafedra promyshlennoy tekhnologii  
Communist Party School of Higher Education. Department of Industrial Technology

ORIGINATOR: PODEkol

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 0

IP COM: X

NC REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

REF ID: A65345  
SMT # /RDS--AST--RM JT  
ACCESSION NR: AP5002403

S/0153/63/006/002/0341/0343 53

AUTHOR Kerlanov, G. A., Saf'yanova, F. Ye.

TITLE Thermal stability of the ion-exchange resin KY-1

SOURCE TVUZ Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1961, p. 74<sup>2</sup>

TOPIC ~~Thermal stability KY-1 resin, stoichiometric property, KY-1 ion-exchange resin.~~

ABSTRACT The object of this investigation is to study the thermal properties of the ion-exchange resin KY-1 by a thermographic method with a quantitative evaluation of the decomposition products. An autoclave investigation, with a quantitatively evaluation of the effect of these factors on the ion-exchange capacity. As a result of the differential thermography of ion-exchange resin KY-1 the thermal

Card 1/2

ACQ/STATION NR APPROX403

Effect of heat on the ion-exchange capacity was also studied. It was found that after thermal deactivation the ion-exchange capacity is not affected; however, the reactivity of resin in a sulfide in water solution at various pressures and temperatures (2-10 atm and 100-200°C) its capacity decreases from 4.4 to 1.1 and 0.1 equivalents of base per 1 g of resin. The capacity of resin subjected to a temperature of 100-170°C is equal to zero. Original

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED  
CLASSIFICATION Vyshaya partiiynaya shkola Kafedra promyshlennoy tekhnologii  
(Communist Party School of Higher Education. Department of Industrial Technology)

TYPE OF DOCUMENT: PUBLICATION DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 00  
COUNTRY: U.S. NO REP Sov: 005 OTHER: 000

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

YEVIANOV, G.M., inzh.; FEDOROV, I.A., inzh.

New design of contact network supports. Transp. stroi. 9 no.11:  
31-34 N '59  
(Electric lines--Poles)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

ACC NR: AP5027009

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0071/0073

AUTHOR: Klyukvina, Ye. F.; Chaykovskiy, V. G.; Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Yevlanov, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Construction and technical characteristics of a proportional counter

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 71-73

19

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge counter, proportional counter

ABSTRACT: A proportional counter designed for detection of 1--10-kev x-radiation is described. To meet the requirement of a large-area input aperture of minimum thickness, the design contains a cathode equipped with two 10- $\mu$  Al film apertures 25 x 16 mm each. To reduce attenuation of fluorescent radiation by the surrounding air, the counter itself is placed in a vacuum while the remainder of the unit is subjected to normal atmospheric pressure. Provisions are made for connecting the output of the counter to a scintillation counter. The active elements of the counter are a 10-mm less steel cylindrical cathode 25 mm in diameter, a 1.5-mm diameter wire anode, and a gas mixture of 90% Ar and 10% CO<sub>2</sub>.

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ACC NR: AP5027009

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tion is limited by the inadequate attenuating properties of the argon gas; for soft

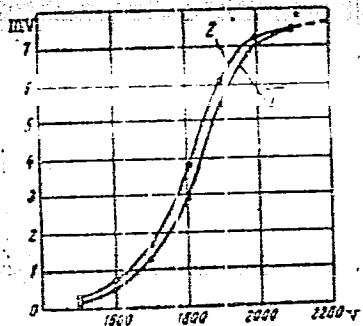


Fig. 1. Pulse height as a function of applied potential

1 -  $\text{FeK}_{\alpha}$ ; 2 -  $\text{ZnK}_{\alpha}$ .

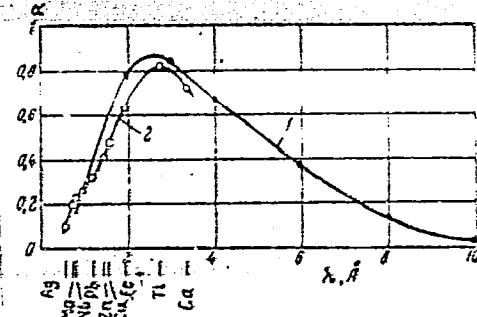


Fig. 2. Counter efficiency as a function of wavelength

1 - Calculated; 2 - experimental.

radiation, it is limited by the thickness of the cathode aperture. Most effective radiation range is 3-4 kev. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 4 formulas.

SUBJ CODE: SUBM DATE: 20Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4137

Card 2 of 16

L 40049-66 EWT(1) JJP(c) NW/JT

ACC NR: AP6022031

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0198/0202

AUTHOR: Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Belitskiy, I. Z.; Protsenko, V. M.; Yevlanov, I. Ya;  
Nazarov, V. K.; Varenov, B. N.; Shmelev, V. I.; Kordonskiy, G. A.

A6

B

ORG: Central Laboratory of Automatics, GKChTsMET, Moscow (Tsentral'naya laboratoriya  
avtomatiki)

TITLE: Automatic fluorescent x-ray spectrometer

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 198-202

TOPIC TAGS: automatic spectrometer, x ray spectrometer

ABSTRACT: A newly developed all-wave vacuum fluorescent automatic x-ray spectrometer is briefly described; intended for both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the two-beam spectrometer permits programing of 24 lines.

The programing unit has storages for these parameters: the Wulf-Bragg angle, discrimination threshold, discrimination-window width, standard or timer pulses, collimator type, sequence of interrogation of lines. These units are mentioned or described: x-ray optical system; primary and secondary collimators; crystal analysers ( $\text{LiF}$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ ); radiation detectors (proportional and  $\text{NaI}(\text{Tl})$  scintillation counters); amplifiers, supply packs, etc. The EKhV-6 x-ray tube (50 kv, 100 ma) permits exciting the K-series of elements with  $Z = 12-60$  and the L-series with  $Z > 60$ . Data regarding counting rates of pure elements is supplied.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

[03]

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 14Apr65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

UDC: 543.426

Card 1/1 gde

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

YEVLANOV, L., inzh.-mayor, kand.tekhn.nauk

Precision of homing guidance. Av.i kosm. 45 no.10/71-74 '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Projectiles, Airial)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

KASAKOV, I. Ye.; YEFILANOV A.G.

"On the Theory of Self-Adjusting Systems with Search for Gradient by Methods of Auxiliary Operator."

Paper to be presented at the IFAC Congress held in Basel, Switzerland, 27 Aug to 4 Sep 63

ACCESSION NR AM4021936

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Pugachev, V. S.; Kazakov, I. YE.; Gladkov, D. I.; YEvlenov, L. O.;  
Mal'chikov, S. V.; Mishakov, A. F.; Sedov, V. D.; Sokolov, V. I.

Principles of automatic control (Osnovy avtomaticheskogo upravleniya), Moscow,  
Fizmatgiz, 1963, 646 p. illus., bibli., index. 15,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, automatic control, linear control system, nonlinear  
control system

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Ch. II. Characteristics of linear systems --	34
Ch. III. Linear elements of automatic systems --	71
Ch. IV. Structure and methods of determining the characteristics of linear systems --	121
Ch. V. Discrete linear systems --	170
Ch. VI. Stability and quality of linear systems --	194
Ch. VII. Methods of studying the accuracy of linear systems --	240

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR AM2021936

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Ch. X. Stability and autovibrations of nonlinear systems -- 373  
Ch. XI. Methods of studying the accuracy of nonlinear systems -- 427  
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Ch. XV. Methods of determining optimal linear systems -- 530  
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Subject index -- 639

SUB CODE: CP

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63

NR REF SOV:061

OTHER: OII

DATE ACQ: 27Dec63

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

systems where the adaptation  
is to be carried out once and for all and then never again.

and issue to the user. Thus an adaptive system is one which

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

POTULOV, B.M., dots. polkovnik med. sluzhby; GAVRILOV, O.K., dots. polkovnik med. sluzhby; YEVIANOV, L.S., dots., polkovnik med. sluzhby.

Military research of students of the Academy of Military Medicine in the organization of medical supplies for the army. Voen.-med. zhur. no.1:21-25 Ja. '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY  
med. supplies (Rus ))

VOYTEENKO, M.F., doktor med.nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; YEVLANOV, L.S.,  
dotsent, polkovnik mediteinskoy sluzhby

Terminology in military medicine. Voen.med.zhur. no.5:7-11  
My '59. (MIREA 12:8)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL,  
military med. terminol. (Eng))  
(NOMENCLATURE,  
same)

11710

25408 S/122/60/000/012/011/018  
A161/A130

AUTHORS: Sakharov, G. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Yevlanov,  
N. G., Engineer

TITLE: An investigation of titanium alloy blanks heating

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1960, 41 - 43

TEXT: Results of an experimental investigation conducted to find ways of heating titanium alloy blade blanks and die forging without the formation of changed surface layer are given. Blanks were heated in a muffle of 3M417 (EI417) steel filled with argon blown in after placing the blanks. Argon feed was measured with a rotameter. The material of blanks was BT3-1 (VT3-1) titanium alloy. The muffle was heated electrically together with blanks. For comparison specimens were also heated in air. The plastic properties of metal after heating in argon were higher than after heating in air, but lower than before heating. Higher temperature and longer heating caused a further drop of plasticity, e.g., the properties after heating in argon to 1,050°C and soaking for 30 min were: relative elongation 4%; reduction in area 5.9%, and impact strength 4.2 kg-m/cm<sup>2</sup>, comparing to initial respective 16%, 43.3% and 6.4 kg-m/cm<sup>2</sup>. Heating in air to same

Card 1/2

25408 S/122/60/000/012/011/018  
A161/A130 ✓

An investigation of titanium alloy blanks heating

temperature and for same time caused full loss of plasticity. A slight change of surface was stated after heating to 1,050° and holding for 30 min in argon, but none after heating to less high temperature, and the hardness of metal rose considerably less in argon than in air. Heating to 950°C with subsequent cooling in air or in argon had no effect on the microstructure of surface, but on specimens heated to 1,050° and soaked for 30 min a 0.065 and 0.030 mm deep changed layer was present. It may be that the cause was insufficiently tight sealing of the muffle or the presence of impurities in argon. The surface of blades heated in argon was clean and smooth, of those heated in air it had fine cracks. Hard changed layer (up to 700 HB) caused rapid crumbling of milling cutters. The changed layer contained nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen absorbed from air. The conclusion is that heating in argon gives clean surface and requires lower machining allowances. There are 4 tables and 2 figures.

Card 2/2

YEVIANOV, Nikolay Grigoryevich; KULESHOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich;  
LADONINA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Present state and direction for the expansion of forging  
and drop forging processes; review of foreign practices]  
Sostolanie i napravlenie razvitiia kuznechno-shtampovochno-  
go proizvodstva; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva,  
TSentr. in-t tekhniko-ekonomicheskoi informatsii, 1961. 66 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)

YEVLANOV, N.G.; TRET'YAKOV, V.P.

Determination of deformation forces on crankshaft presses for hot  
forging. Kuz. shtam. proizv. 3 no. 5:46-47 Ky '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Power presses) (Deformations (Mechanics))

SEVIANOV, N.G.; RYNSKIY, I.M.; KULESHOV, M.Ya.

Making panels by the method of local forging. Kuz. shtam.  
prbizzv. 4 no.11:1-5 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Forging)

38215  
S/182/62/000/006/001/004  
D040/D113

1,3000  
AUTHORS: Yevlanov, N.G., Solov'yev, V.P., and Volkov, S.S.

TITLE: Panels fabricated by successive sectionwise stamping

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1962, 4-8

TEXT: Wafer panels of B 95 (V95) aluminum alloy, 12 mm thick, 837 mm long, and 520 mm wide, with 5 mm thick and 22-29 mm high ribs, were stamped in experiments with a new die set on a 2600 t hydraulic press. The mechanical properties of panels exceeded the standard strength requirements, and the metal fiber orientation followed the outline of the ribs. A 13,000 t press would be required for stamping, using conventional dies which shape the entire panel simultaneously. In the experimental die set, the bottom half is the same size as the entire panel and moves a step after each stroke of the narrow top half, thus forming 2 impressions; in this way, panels with 8 impressions in 2 rows were produced in 4 strokes. Detailed description of the die design and operation is illustrated and data on the heating temperature and required specific pressure

Card 1/2

S/182/62/000/006/001/004  
D040/D113

Panels fabricated by successive sectionwise stamping

is included. Successive stamping in available presses can be used for fabricating wafer panels of over 3 m<sup>2</sup> size; such panels are presently milled from rolled plates. There are 10 figures.

Card 2/2

AID 985

Entire

29  
22

DIE FORGING OF Ti-ALLOYS (USSR)

Yezhancv, N. G. IN Novyye protsessy obrabotki metallov davleniyem (New processes of metal working by pressure). Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962.  
S/902/62/000/000/006/015  
75-80.

A series of experiments in die forging ~~Bi3-LTi-alloy [Ti155A]~~ turbine blades, 225 mm long, 75 mm wide, and 7 mm (maximum) thick, and 120 mm long, 225 mm wide, and 7 mm (maximum) thick resulted in the development of a

1/3

ON FORGING OF Ti-ALLOYS (USSR)

complete forging procedure. The  
forging is done in four operations.  
The metal is heated to 1050°C for

ADD 985 D

2/3

**DIE PROCESS OF Ti-ALLOY3 (TS3R)**

flask is again trimmed, and the blade is reheated and sized (figure C). Dies are lubricated with BaCl<sub>2</sub> or AgB<sub>2</sub> enamel (unidentified). The surface of the calibrated blades is smooth and without defects, especially when heating is done in argon. Argon also reduces saturation of the blade surface with oxygen. After heating in argon the depth of the  $\alpha$ -layer does not exceed 0.05 mm, while after

~~Argon~~. Argon also reduces saturation of the blade surface with oxygen. After heating in argon the depth of the  $\alpha'$ -layer does not exceed 0.05 mm, while after heating in air it reaches 0.2 mm. Annealing at 870°C for 30 min followed by furnace cooling to 650°C, holding for 60 min, and furnace cooling to room temperature did not increase the depth of the  $\alpha'$ -layer and did not affect the grain size, which in blades sized at 950°C was found to be 6 to 7 (VIM scale). Machining allowances vary with the blade size from 0.3 mm for blades with an area of up to 50 cm<sup>2</sup>, to 4.2 mm for blades with an area of 125 to 200 cm<sup>2</sup>. Surface quality, macro and microstructure, and mechanical properties of forged blades met specifications.

(DVI)

SAKHAROV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVLANOV, N.G., inzh.

Liquid metal forging of thin-walled parts. Trudy MATI no.57:  
40-57 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YEVLANOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAKHAROV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating metal flow in the manufacture of thin parts by  
forging. Trudy MATI no.62:101-115 '65.

Forging titanium alloy ingots. Ibid.:145-156

(XJPA 18:1C)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

SAKHAROV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVLANOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUSANOV, F.F.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk

Liquid metal forging. Trudy MATI no.62:116-134 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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115618.46

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

L 15628.46

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

institut)

Aeronautic technology Institute (Moskovskiy aviatcionnyy tekhnologicheskiy

TITLE: Pressure-die forging of metal parts

Card 1/2

ACC REF: AT502.423

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

L 15615-CO :MT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/WWP(t)/WWP(z) /  
ACC 46 1700010001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"



L 1963  
ACC NR A15027925

ated with oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, heating in an argon atmosphere leads to the formation of this layer only at temperatures beginning with 100°C. Further, this layer forms more intensively on alloys with an  $\gamma + \beta$  structure, since the oxidation of these alloys occurs along grain boundaries. The hardness and brittleness of this layer are greater than for the base metal, and its presence leads to a decrease in plastic characteristics (elongation, reduction in area, impact strength) of the material and of the die-forged blanks. Heating in an argon atmosphere virtually eliminates the saturation of metal with gases. In the process of deformation and subsequent cooling in air, a thin oxidized layer up to 0.03-0.05 mm deep may form on the surface, but it does not significantly affect the mechanical properties of the material, since the surface microhardness is at most  $H_B = 450$ , i.e. not more than 50 Hg above the microhardness of the base metal. Thus, heating in the protective argon atmosphere makes it possible to obtain blanks with a clean surface, to reduce the machining tolerances and labor requirement, to preserve a higher technological plasticity of the material, and to reduce the hardness of the surface layer and hence to enhance the durability of cutting tools during machining. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 7 figures.

Tolerances and labor requirement, to preserve a higher technological plasticity of the material, and to reduce the hardness of the surface layer and hence to enhance the durability of cutting tools during machining. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 7 figures.  
SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

TS  
Card 3/3

YEVLANOV, O.V., inzh.; IL'CHENKO, P.P., elektromonter

Device, for checking voltage indicators. Energetik 10 no.5:25-  
26 /y '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Electric power distribution--Equipment and supplies)

S/081/62/000/009/018/075  
B158/B101

11.7100

AUTHORS: Anisonyan, A. A., Yevlanov, S. F.

TITLE: The effect of pressure, temperature and composition on the ignition induction period of methane-oxygen mixtures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 70, abstract 9B476 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, no. 12, 1961, 103 - 117)

TEXT: The mixture  $2\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2$  was studied by the by-pass method to find out how the induction period ( $\tau$ ) of spontaneous ignition depended on temperature  $T$  at a pressure  $p$  of 10 atm and on  $p$  at  $420^\circ\text{C}$ . The test results gave values of  $\gamma = 24,000$  and  $n = 2.7$  in the formula  $p^n \cdot \exp(-\gamma/T)\tau = \text{const}$ . The value of  $\tau$  falls abruptly with increase in the quantity of  $\text{O}_2$  in the mixture, which leads to an assumption regarding the stabilization of methane flames in tunnel-type burners in a zone with excess  $\text{O}_2$ . [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

0814 - All-Union Sci Res Inst Natural Gas - Moscow

YUDIN, Anatoliy Ivanovich; YEVLANOV, S.N., nauchnyy redaktor; VERKHOVINA,  
T.M., redaktor; LEDNEVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Impulse methods of modulation in multiple signal telephone systems]

Impul'snye metody modulatsii pro mnogokratnom telefonirovani.

Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1956. 54 p.

(Telephone)

(MIRA 9:8)

SUKHOV, Dmitriy Konstantinovich; NECHAYEV, V.V., retsenzent; KONSTANTINOV,  
V.P., retsenzent; YEVLANOV, S.N., redaktor; KAN, P.M., redaktor  
izdatele'stva; KRASNOV, A.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric engineering and telecommunication] Elektrotehnika i  
elektrosviaz'. Izd. 2-eo, dop. i ispr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Techno  
transport," 1956. 466 p. (MIRA 9:8)

(Electric engineering) (Telecommunication)

KOSHCHENYEV, Ivan Alekseyevich; YEVLANOV, S.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor;  
KOKOSOV, L.V., redaktor; FIRSOVA, A.G., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Foundations of the theory of telecommunications] Osnovy teorii  
elektricheskoi sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi  
i radio, Pt.3. [Nonlinear systems] Nelineinyye sistemy. 1957. 186 p.  
(Telecommunication)  
(Electric circuits)

(MLRA 10:10)

YEVLANOV, S.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4774

Akul'shin, Pavel Kuz'mich, and Sergey Nikolayevich Yevlanov

Osnovy teorii elektricheskoy svyazi, chast' 2: Lineynyye sistemy s raspredelennymi postoyannymi (Principles of the Theory of Electric Communications, Pt. 2: Linear Systems With Distributed Constants) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1960. 221 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I. Ye. Yefimov; ed.: V. Ye. Petrova; Tech. Ed.: K.G. Markoch.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students in schools of higher education taking courses on the "Theory of Electric Communications" which deal with systems with distributed parameters.

COVERAGE: The book has been approved by the Ministry of Communications, USSR, as a textbook for the electrical engineering communications institutes. The textbook presents not only a mathematical analysis of the phenomena occurring in systems with distributed parameters and formulas for their computation, but also explanations regarding the physical significance of these phenomena. Chapters I and III were written by P. K. Akul'shin; chapters II and IV by S.N. Yevlanov. The authors thank I. Ye. Yefimov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, who edited the book, and Professors A.F. Beletskiy and V.N. Kuleshov Card 1/6 for their advice. There are no references.

AVDUSHKOVA, M.P.; VOSTRIKOVA, V.A.; LIPYANSKAYA, R.S.; SHIYAN, K.K. Prinimali  
uchestnye: ANTONETS, L.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELENKINA, S.G.,  
nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEVLANOV, V.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHAIN, B.S.,  
nauchnyy sotrudnik; LICHAGIN, N.S. SKAB, A.D., kand. istor.nauk, red.;  
VORONINA, V.M., red.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn.red.

[History of the Kharkov Locomotive Plant from 1895 to 1917; collected  
documents and materials] Istoryia Khar'kovskogo parovozostroitel'nogo  
zavoda, 1895-1917 gg.: sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Khar'kov,  
Khar'kovskoe obl.izd-vo, 1956. 378 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kharkov. (Province) Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv. 2. Gosudarstvennyy  
arkhiv Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Antonets, Belenkina, Yevlanov, Shain).  
(Kharkov--Locomotives--Construction)

YEVLANOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich

[Manual for operators of asphalt pavers] Pamiatka ma-  
shinistu asfal'tozukladchika. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 25 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)

L 26565-66

ACC NR: AF6017352

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/011/0025/0030

AUTHOR: Yevlakov, Yu. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain problems of the theory of measuring-integrating transistor amplifiers

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1965, 25-30

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized amplifier, DC amplifier, electric resistance, negative feedback, phase shift, oscilloscope

ABSTRACT: The article presents an analysis of the input resistance of transistor-type integrating amplifiers (IA) with respect to their transfer function and the law of integration. Further, the principal reasons for the drift of IA with direct stage connection are examined, the methods of testing IA are described and, in conclusion, the skeleton diagram of a transistor IA with a low drift and a wide band of working frequencies is presented. The wide frequency band is achieved with the aid of a DC amplifier with a high input resistance due to the utilization of negative feedback. It is shown how the amplitude and phase errors of IA can be measured according to the phase shift and amplitude difference on an oscilloscope screen. Both components of zero drift (temperature and time) of the DC amplifier with direct couplings can be minimized by using parallel-balancing stages. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 16 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 002  
Card 1/100 UTC: 389.0;621.375.4.001.11

41  
B

2

L 27782-66 EWT(d)/EHP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AP6013009

SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/66/000/001/0017/0027

AUTHOR: Yevlanov, Yu. N. (Moscow); Kharchenko, R.R. (Moscow)

42  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring linear constant voltage to frequency and voltage to pulse length converters with pulsed feedback [Paper presented at the 7th All-Union Conference on Automatic Control and Methods of Electrical Measurements held in Novosibirsk in September 1965]

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 1, 1966, 17-27

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, feedback amplifier, linear automatic control

ABSTRACT: This paper offers the general theory, circuit diagrams, operating characteristics, error estimates, and a description of prototype operations of strictly linear converters which transform constant voltages either into variable frequency or pulse length output signals. The outline of the principles used for the design of the converters is followed by an analysis of the requirements imposed on the individual elements, and a description of the optimum parameter relationships. In the 0.05 - 5 V range the two converters tested showed a 0.1% (0.03%) nonlinearity, 0.1% (-0.35%) stability in 4 hrs. of operation following a 20 min warm up period, and a 0.2% (0.2%) temperature stability in +20 - 50°C temperature range. The speed of response of these converters will be discussed in a subsequent article. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE 16Sep65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.142.621

Z

Colorimetric determination of lead in low concentrations, by means of diphenylsulphocarbamate, according to C. Fischer, using coloured glass standards. A. V. SYLAKOVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1933, 6, 1630-1633).—10 ml. of solution are made slightly alkaline with aq.  $\text{NH}_3$ , 5 ml. of 1% KCN and 0.6 ml. of 50% Na-K tartrate are added, and the mixture is shaken with 3 ml. of 6% diphenylsulphocarbamate (I) in  $\text{CCl}_4$ . The  $\text{CCl}_4$  layer, containing the red Pb salt of (I), is removed, and the operation is continued with 1-ml. portions of (I) until the  $\text{CCl}_4$  layer remains colourless. The combined  $\text{CCl}_4$  extracts are washed with 1% KCN and with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{CCl}_4$  is added to 10 ml. The intensity of colouration is compared with that of a series of coloured glass standards. Concentrations of 0.1-10 mg. of Pb per litre may be determined, with an error of  $\pm 0-8\%$ .

R.T.

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

**Neutralization of acidic waste water with dolomite.** S. Vorneskiit and A. Bvintzov, *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Khimii* 1933, No. 9, 42-51. — Shchelok dolomite, const. CaO 30.88, MgO 19.87-21.05 and CO<sub>2</sub> 45.5-49.67% (hardness 3.5 and of 2.87-2.91), and Urals dolomite, const. CaO 30.15, MgO 21.06 and CO<sub>2</sub> 45.48% (hardness 4.0 and d. 2.87-2.91) were used for filtration of waste water, const. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. A neutral reaction depended on a certain height ( $H_0$ ) of the filter above which the reaction became alk. because of formation of bicarbonates. The  $H_0$  (in cm.) can be calculated by the formula:  $H_0 = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{V}{I} \cdot \lg C_0}$ , where  $k$  and  $a$  are empirical const.,  $I$  is linear velocity in ml./hr.,  $C_0$  initial concn. of acid in g./l., and  $V$  av. diam. of the particles of filtering substance. The value of  $a$  depends on the form of particles and for the above dolomites is equal to 1.47, for the 1st dolomite is 0.62 and for the 2nd 1.31. To find  $k$  for some other dolomite, it is necessary to carry out lab. expts. Calcined dolomite (at 700°) can be used for neutralizing weak acids, particularly H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. A. A. P.

## ASA-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

RECORDED AND INDEXED BY [Signature]

14

Physical-chemical methods for the purification of industrial waste waters. Neutralization of acidic waste water with dolomite. N. A. Vnukovskii, A. V. Evlanova and R. V. Suvorova. *J. Applied Chem.* 11, 179-94 (German, 1194) (1938).—The chem. processes in the filtration of strong acids through dolomite are (1)  $2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3 = \text{CaSO}_4 + \text{MgSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{CO}_2$ , and (2)  $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3 = \text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 + \text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ , the first very rapid, the second slower. Practically complete utilization of dolomite is possible. The acidity of water is diminished to 0.5-0.6% of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .  
A. A. Podgorny

F.S.B.-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

14  
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS  
PROCESSING AND PUBLISHING INDEX  
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL METHODS OF PURIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL  
WASTE WATERS. II. REMOVAL OF ARSENIC FROM WATER WITH  
DOLOMITE. S. A. VORONENKII, A. V. EVLAMOVA AND R. V.  
SUVOROVA. J. APPLIED CHEM. (U.S.S.R.) 12, 802-12  
(in German, 812) (1939); cf. C. A. 33, 6376; 33, 4704.

The absorption of arsenous and arsenic salts with calcined dolomite was investigated. In the empirical formula  $\theta = kH - r$ ,  $\theta$  is the "time of protective action" of dolomite filter,  $k$  and  $r$  are exptl. coeffs. and  $H$  is the height of filter. The sorption capacity of dolomite with respect of these salts was very small. Dolomite filters are recommended only for water contg. less than 40-50 mg./l. of As. A. A. Podgorny

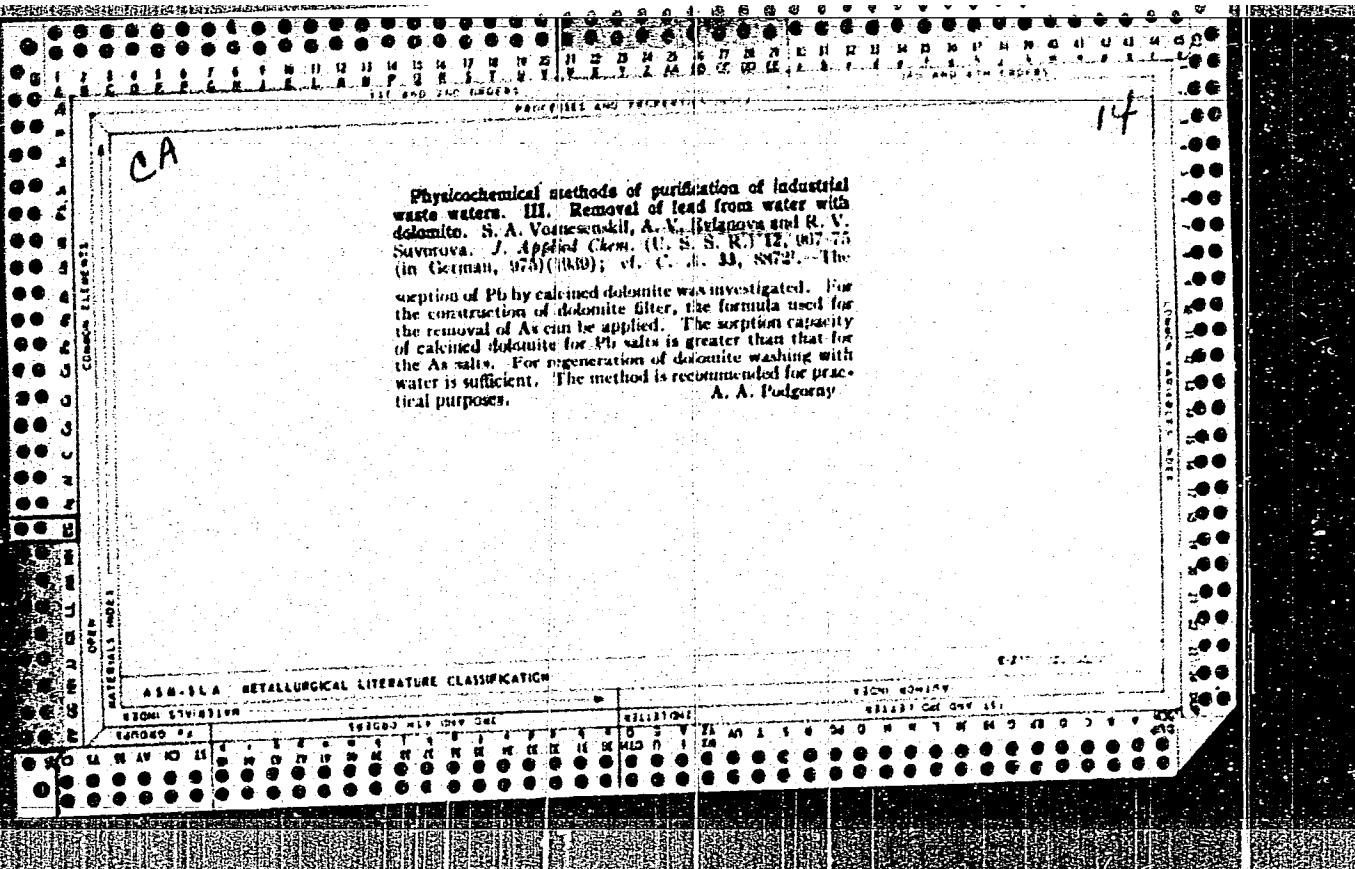
ABE-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

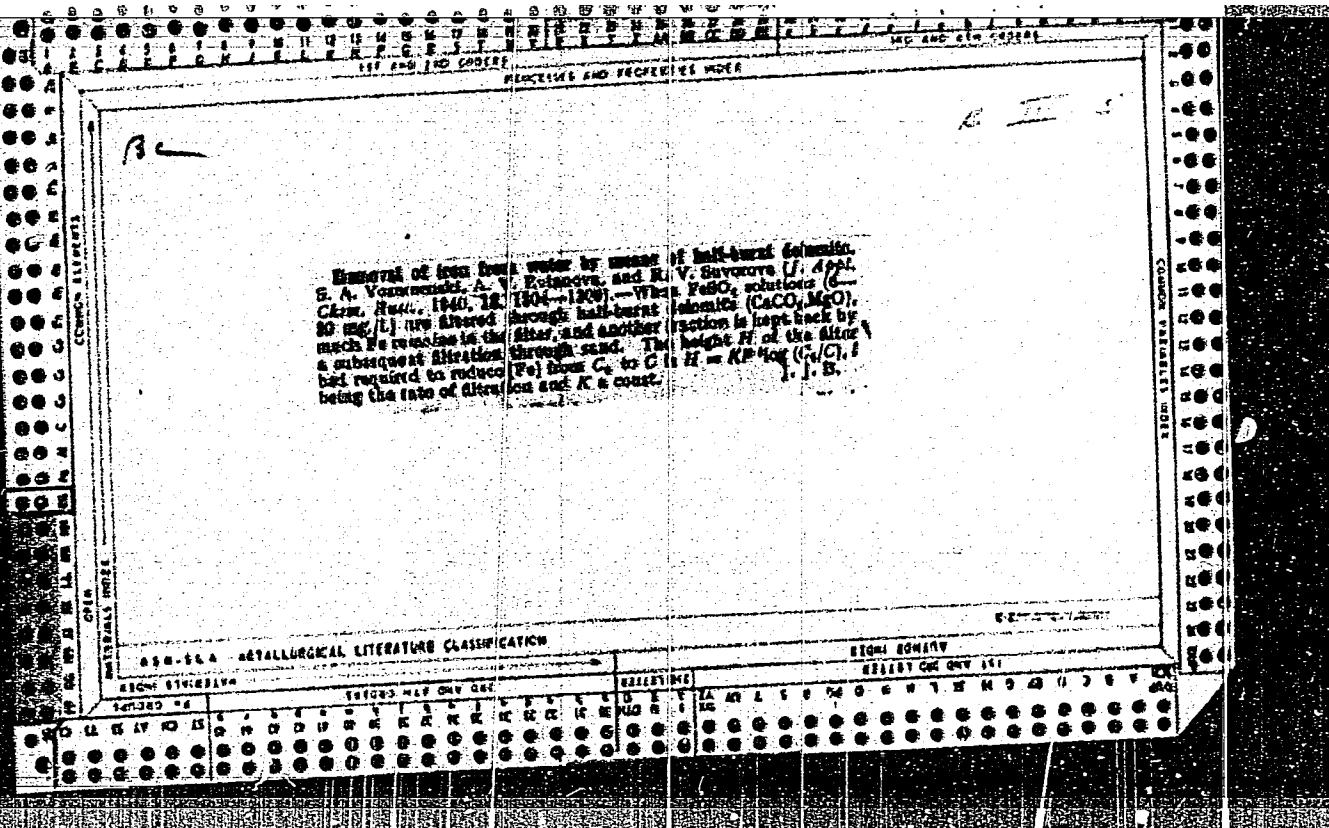
CLASSIFICATION

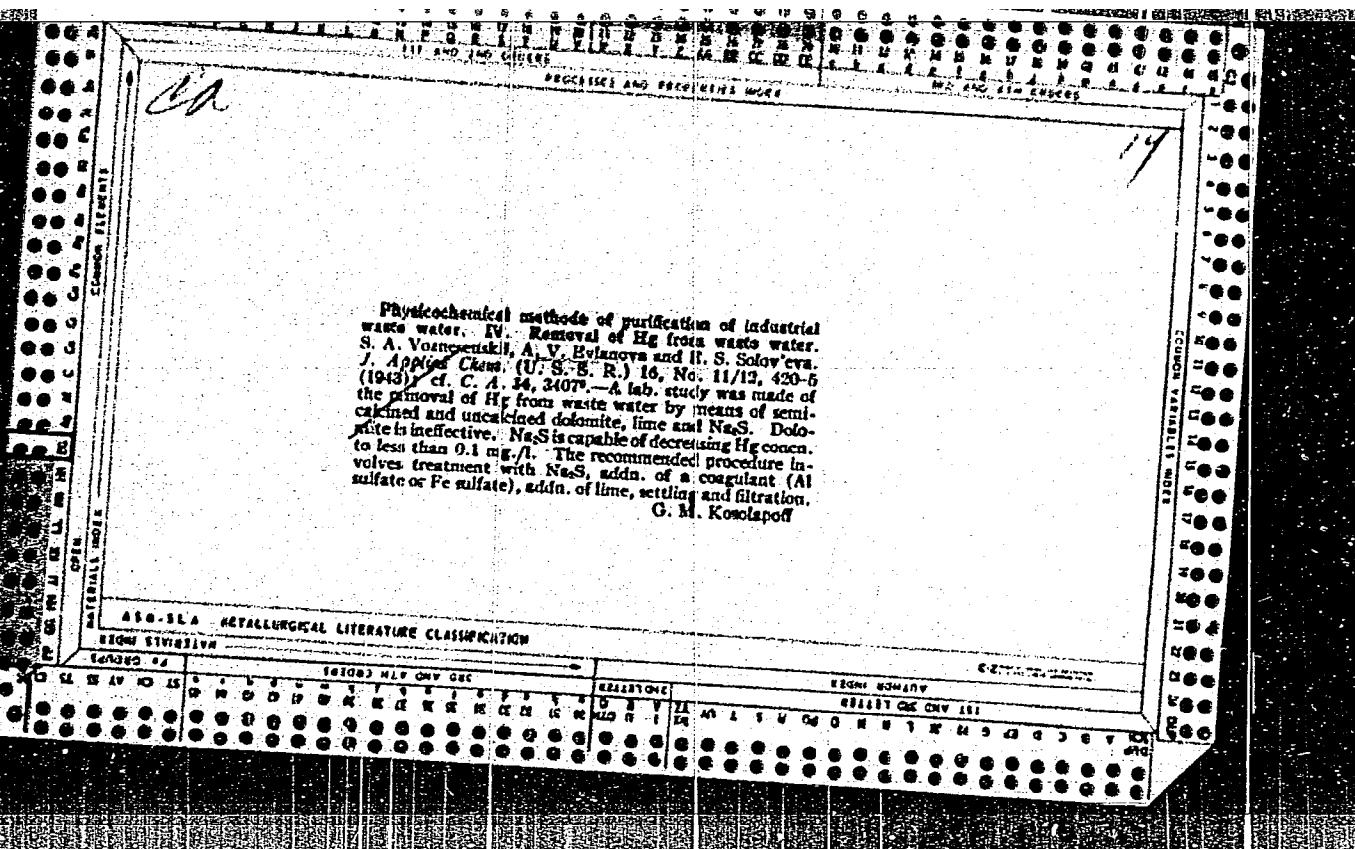
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EXCERPTS

198003 MAR 049 USE







YEVLANOVA, A. V.

PA 153T13

USSR/Chemistry - Water Analysis  
pH Analysis

Nov 49

"The Applicability of Various Methods of Determining  
pH Value to the Analysis of Industrial Waste Water,"  
A. V. Yevlanova, VODGEO Inst, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 11

Compares five methods using glass, hydrogen, antimony,  
and quinhydrone electrodes, and colorimetry with  
isoamyl alcohol. Investigations were made of waste  
water from leather, textile, cellulose, and gas  
generator plants. Indicates which method is best for  
each type of water. Includes table.

153T13

YEVLANOVA, A. V.

PA 65/49712

USER/Chemistry - Hydrogen-Ion  
Concentration

Sewage Water

Aug 19

"Determination of pH in Sewage Waters by the Organic  
Solution Method," Yu. Yu. Lur'ye, A. V. Yevlanova,  
All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewer Sys-  
tems, Hydraulic Eng Constr, and Eng Hydraul, 6 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 8

Study of the equilibrium form of an indicator in a  
two-phase water/isooctyl alcohol system showed that  
concentration of hydrogen ions in a film of organic  
solvent not only depends on the initial pH value  
of the water but also on the chemical composition  
of the solutes. Despite this, the organic solution  
method usually gives good results because dissoci-  
ation constants of acids and acid salts are very  
close to dissociation constants of carbonic acid and  
bicarbonate, which determine the buffer action of  
most waters. Method can also be applied to other  
waters, containing other buffer pairs, except in the  
case of aniline dyes, phenol waters, or other waters  
containing substances more soluble in isooctyl alco-  
hol than in water.

65/49712

G A

Applicability of various methods of pH determination for analysis of industrial waste water. A. V. Ponomarev. Zavodskaya Lab. 15, 1371-2(1910). Waste water from leather-tanning plants: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used with iso-AmOff for color extin. Textile plant waste liquors: Glass electrode is most satisfactory; H electrode can be used in the waste liquor from bleaching shops. Paper-cellulose-sulfite waste liquors: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used for the conc'd. sulfite alkalies; glass electrode, H electrode, quinhydrone electrode, Sb electrode, or colorimetry is used for the dil. solns. Electroplating waste: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used. Any method is suitable for petroleum refinery liquors. Gas generation waste liquors: All methods are suitable for liquor (cooled) from the hydraulic locks; only glass electrode and colorimetry are suitable for liquors past the scrubbers. G. M. K.

YEVLANOVA, A.V.

941284

Tekhnicheskiy i sanitarnyy analiz vody v usloviyakh ekspeditsii. Moscow, 1952.  
95 p.

An aid for the production of sanitary-technical analysis of water under scientific  
expeditionary conditions; published by the Ministry of Heavy Industrial Construction,  
USSR.

1. Russia--Sanitation
2. Russia--Water Purification
3. Russia--Chemical Research

- i. Technical and sanitary analysis of water under expeditionary conditions.
- ii. Title
- iii. Shtukovskaya, L.A.

YEVLANOVA, A.V.; STEFANOVICH, S.N.; LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.; GENKIN, V.Ye.

Electrolytic purification of spent pickling solutions and regeneration  
of valuable products. Vod. 1 san. tekhn. no.5:15-19 Ky '59.

(MIRA 12:?)

(Metals--Pickling) (Sewage--Purification)  
(Electrolysis)

18.7300

75977

SOV/133-59-10-38/39

AUTHORS: Yevlanova, A. V., Stefanovich, S. N., Mokina, A. A.

TITLE: Purification of Waste Water After Pickling Stainless Steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, pp 956-959 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cleaning of waste water presents certain problems in view of the ever-increasing production of stainless steel which is pickled either in hydrochloric and nitric acid in addition to sulfuric acid or in a mixture of the three. The authors attempted to precipitate ferrous sulfate and an insulating mass from waste waters. Conclusions: (1) waste waters from pickling stainless steel differ in composition, (2) neutralization of acids and metal removal from waste waters indicate the expediency of using limestone mixed for minimum 30 min in concrete mixers Ref 3, (3) the sediment formed during the neutralization of pickling waters can be separated by vacuum filters or settling shelves, (4) it is advisable to neutralize wash water separately Ref 3 and after limestone treatment and settling return to the shop, (5) the presence of

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Purification of Waste Water After Pickling  
Stainless Steel

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potassium nitrate and sodium chloride does not hinder the formation of ferrous sulfate crystals which meet State Standard (GOST 6984-54) requirements for  $\text{FeSO}_4$  concentration but have minor contents of nickel, chrome, and chlorides as well as traces of nitrates, (6) vacuum

crystallizers are recommended for precipitation of ferrous sulfate crystals, (7) purer  $\text{FeSO}_4$  crystals with less un-

dissolved matter are produced by allowing hot solutions to settle for a short time followed by decanting, (8) the production of an insulating mass from waste water after pickling with sulfuric acid and saltpeter as well as sodium chloride admixtures is not advisable. There are 3 tables; and 3 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: Rentschler, M., Iron and Steel Engineer, 1939, pp 52-62.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydrotechnical Structures and Hydrogeological Engineering (N.-i. institut VODGEO)

Card 2/2

LUR'YE, Yu.Yu., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; YEVLANOVA, A.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; GENKIN, V. Ye.; STEFANOVICH, S.N.

Purification of waste waters from factories manufacturing flavoring essences. Zhur. VKHO 6 no.2:181-197 '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Sewage disposal) (Flavoring essences)

KOVAL', Yu.F.; YEVLANOVA, L.I.

Accelerated excretion of radioiodine from the organism. Med.  
rai. 10 no.2:41-44 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra voyenno-polevoy terapii (nachal'nik - prof. Ye.B.  
Zekrzhevskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii  
imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

BABICHENKO, L.; ALASHEVA, P.; YEVLAKOVA, N.

Rapid determination of the quantity of dry ingredients in  
foods. Obshchestv.pit. no.1:21-22 Ja '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii prigotovleniya pishchi Moskovskogo  
instituta narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova.  
(Food--Analysis)

POKROVSKIY, N. L.; YEVLANOVA, N. F.; KIRICHENKO, V. V.

Effect of impurities on polymorphic transformations in lead.  
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.4:564-568 O '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

(Lead--Metallography)  
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

YEVLAN'T YEV, A.M.

Mechanical arm for a press. Mashinostroitel' no.10:8 O '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

YEVLASHENKO, F.V., starshiy inzh.

New safety engineering rules for the maintenance and repair of  
signaling and communication devices. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5  
no.5:12-13 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Otdel signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii i blokirovki Glavnogo  
upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.  
(Railroads--Signaling)  
(Railroads--Communication systems)

YEVLASHENKO, F.V., starshiy inzh.

Safety measures in servicing the high-voltage lines of automatic  
block systems. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.12:19-20 D '61.  
(KIRA 14:12)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey  
soobshcheniya. (Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

YEVLASHENKO, Fedor Vasil'yevich; GRINIKH, A.K., inzh., retsenzent;  
KAPLAN, Ye.D., inzh., retsenzent; NOVIKAS, M.N., inzh.,  
red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Safety engineering in signaling and communications]Tekhnika  
bezopasnosti v khoziaistve signalizatsii i sviazi. Moskva,  
Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 143 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Railroads--Signalizing)  
(Electric lines--Overhead)

TULUPOV, V.A.; YEVLASHEVA, T.I. (Евлашева)

Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. Report 5. Zhur. fiz. khim.  
39 no. 1:84-91 Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut. Sub-  
mitted February 14, 1964.

YEVLASHEVICH, V., inzh. (Novo-Kuybyshevsk, Kuybyshevskoy obl.)

Brake on the sidecar wheel. Za rul. 21 no.4:23 Ap '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)  
(Motorcycles--Brakes)

YEVLESHIN, L.S.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals and Crystalline Compounds E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6793

Author : Vasil'ev, D.N., Yevleshin, L.S.  
Title : Plastic Aftereffect in Metals.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 6, 1351-1356

Abstract : Steels No. 25, 40, 40Kh, 50, and U-8 have been tested for changes in dimensions upon heating (at a rate of 2°/minute up to 580°) after preliminary plastic deformation by bending or twisting (the specimen being annealed or normalized and deep-tempered before the test). The summary aftereffect curve (change in dimensions for a given heating cycle) represented the superposition of aftereffect curves, obtained by relaxation of the macro and micro stresses, which are determined separately by the superposition principle. The component of micro stresses was either positive or negative depending on the composition of the steel. The variation of the macro stress component with time was of the same character for all types of steel, namely, a negative after-

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals and Crystalline Compounds E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6793

effect at first, which first slows down and sometimes becomes positive at the end of the heating. It is shown that low-carbon and unalloyed medium-carbon steels have a positive aftereffect (increase the strain); eutectoid and alloyed medium-carbon steels give a negative aftereffect.

Card : 2/2

YEVLASHIN, L.S.; KOPTSOVA, Ye.V.

Some practical methods for the spectrum analysis of tin  
bronzes. Fiz.sbor. no.4:429-432 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Kirovskiy zavod, gor. Chelyabinsk.  
(Bronze--Spectra)

5 (2)

AUTHORS: Yevlashin, L. S., Zatuchnaya, L. A. SOV/32-25-5-20/56

TITLE: Determination of Boron in Iron Alloys (Opredeleniye bora v zheleznykh сплавах)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 580-581 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spectral lines BI 2496.78 (A), BI 2497.73 (B) and BIII 2066.41 Å (C), that are used for the determination of boron, exhibit a number of deficiencies. Line (B) is the most sensitive but near it lies the line of iron 2497.82 Å (D), which is not separable on spectrographs of an average dispersity. The introduction of elements with low ionization potential into the discharge cloud (Refs 1-3) for the intensity decrease in line (D) renders spectral analysis more difficult. Line (A) is less intense than line (B); it is, however, also accompanied by two iron spectral lines, and is separated from them with difficulty. Line 2066.41 Å situated in the short ultraviolet, which was used for the boron determination (Ref 4) could not be observed in the case under review. A spark generator IG-2 and high-sensitive photofilms (of the spectral type III, sensitivity 11 units GOST) were used in an exposure of up to 4 minutes. The line 2065.8 Å (E)

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Determination of Boron in Iron Alloys

SOV/32-25-5-20/56

of the twice ionized boron atom, which is not in the neighborhood of other spectral lines of elements in alloyed steels and cast irons, was observed (Ref 5). The mean square error of a boron determination in steels according to line (E) amounts to  $\pm 6\%$ ; thus, the accuracy of the boron determination with the line (A) is surpassed. The reproducibility of boron determination with this line is mentioned (Table). There are 1 table and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskij zavod im. Kirova (Chelyabinsk Plant imeni Kirov)

Card 2/2

YEVASHIN, L.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5744

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhdunarovstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu  
Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. IV. razdel programmy MGG:  
Polyarnyye siyaniya i svecheniye nochnogo neba.

Issledovaniya polyarnykh siyaniy; sbornik statey (Investigations  
of Auroras: Collected Articles. No. 4) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,  
1960. 77 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: B. A. Bagaryatskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics;  
Ed.: Ya. I. Fel'dshteyn; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Makuni.

PURPOSE : This IGY publication is intended for geophysicists,  
astrophysicists, and other scientists concerned with auroras  
and related phenomena.

COVERAGE: The collection contains certain results of visual auroral  
observations as well as of the photographing and spectrographing  
of auroras made at Soviet stations during the IGY. No personali-  
ties are mentioned. English abstracts and references follow  
each article.

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## Investigations of Auroras: Collected (Cont.) SOV/5744

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Belousov, B. G., and B. S. Moiseyev. Preliminary Results of Visual Auroral Observations Made on Drifting North Pole Stations SP-6 and SP-7 During 1958-1959

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S/169/61/000/010/040/053  
D228/D304

3,1810 (10<sup>41</sup>)

Yevlashin, L. S.

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

Space-time variations of hydrogen in auroras and their connection with magnetic disturbances

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 24,  
abstract 10G150 (Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, 1, no. 1,  
1961, 54-58)

TEXT: The results are described for observations of hydrogen radiation in the spectra of auroras at Murmansk ( $\phi = 64^\circ$ ) during three observational seasons (1957 - 1960). Data obtained by a full-sky spectral camera, and also by a full-sky photographic camera and a CN-48 (SP-48) spectrograph, were used. From the viewpoint of the appearance of Balmer series hydrogen in the auroral spectrum, and also from the spectrum's general character, it is expedient to divide all radiances into three classes: (1) Non-radiant quiet forms of a green color: Their spectrum is characterized by

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Space-time variations of...

the strengthening of  $\text{[O}_1\text{]}\text{5577}\text{\AA}$  and  $\text{1NGN}_2^+$  emissions as compared with  $\text{[O}_1\text{]}\text{6300 - 6364}\text{\AA}$  and  $\text{1PGN}_2$  emissions. The intensity of  $\text{H}_{\alpha}$  is proportional to  $\text{[O}_1\text{]}\text{5577}\text{\AA}$  and  $\text{1NGN}_2^+$  and sometimes exceeds that of  $\text{[O}_1\text{]}\text{6300}\text{\AA}$ .

(2) Radiant mobile forms of a green color: This type is also characterized by the strengthening of the  $\text{[O}_1\text{]}\text{5577}\text{\AA}$  and  $\text{1NGN}_2^+$  emissions--especially the  $\text{1PGN}_2$  bands--in relation to the red oxygen doublet.

The intensity of  $\text{H}_{\alpha}$  is inversely proportional to that of  $5577\text{\AA}$ .

(3) Red A-type radiances are, as a rule, observed against the background of green colored radiances. In this case the lines  $\text{[O}_1\text{]}\text{6300 - 6364}\text{\AA}$  are sharply strengthened in comparison with the  $\text{[O}_1\text{]}\text{5577}\text{\AA}$  and  $\text{1NGN}_2^+$  lines.  $\text{1PGN}_2$  bands are absent, the intensity of  $\text{H}_{\alpha}$  being weakened.  $\text{H}_{\alpha}$  is not recorded in the case of purely red radiances when the ratio of the

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